STATISTICAL PROFILE

Uruguay

Sustainable Development Goal 7.2: Energy Indicators (2016)

Renewable energy (% of TFEC)	59.7	Access to electricity (% of population)	99.7
Energy efficiency (MJ per $1 of GDP)	3.2	Access to clean cooking (% of population)	>95

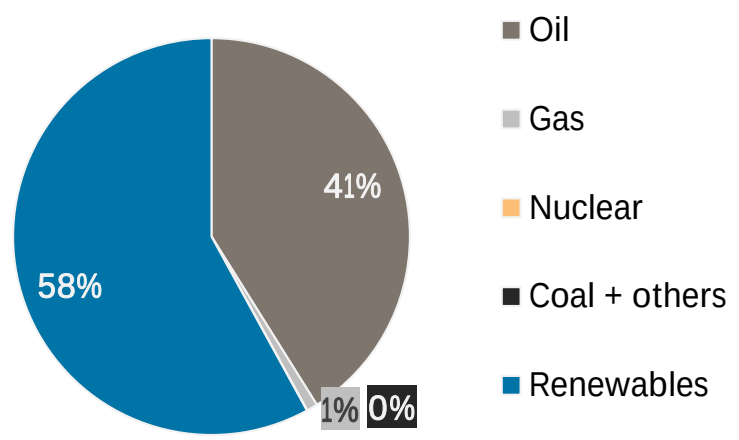
TOTAL PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY (TPES)

TPES	2011	2016
Non-renewable (TJ)	103 840	91 425
Renewable (TJ)	80 860	126 165
Total (TJ)	184 700	217 590
Renewable share (%)	44	58

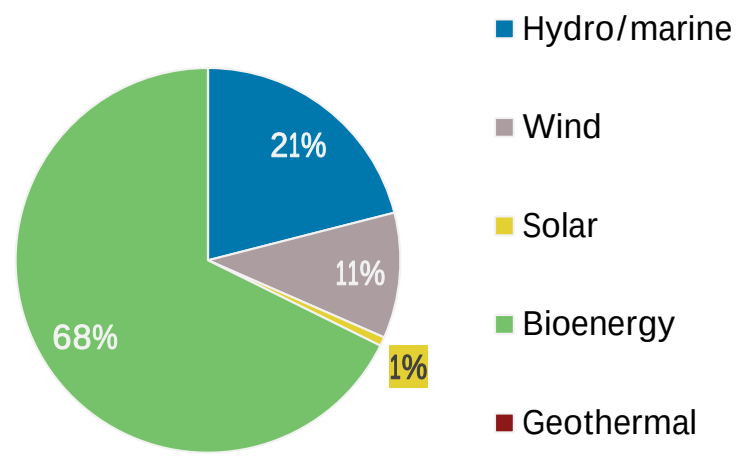
Growth in TPES	2011-16	2015-16
Non-renewable (%)	-12.0	+0.8
Renewable (%)	+56.0	+1.8
Total (%)	+17.8	+1.4

Primary energy trade	2011	2016
Imports (TJ)	121 387	100 613
Exports (TJ)	2 286	2 813
Net trade (TJ)	- 119 101	- 97 800
Imports (% of supply)	66	46
Exports (% of production)	3	2
Energy self-sufficiency (%)	43	59
Net trade (USD million)	- 2 156	- 803
Net trade (% of GDP)	-4.5	-1.5

Total primary energy supply in 2016



Renewable energy supply in 2016



RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION

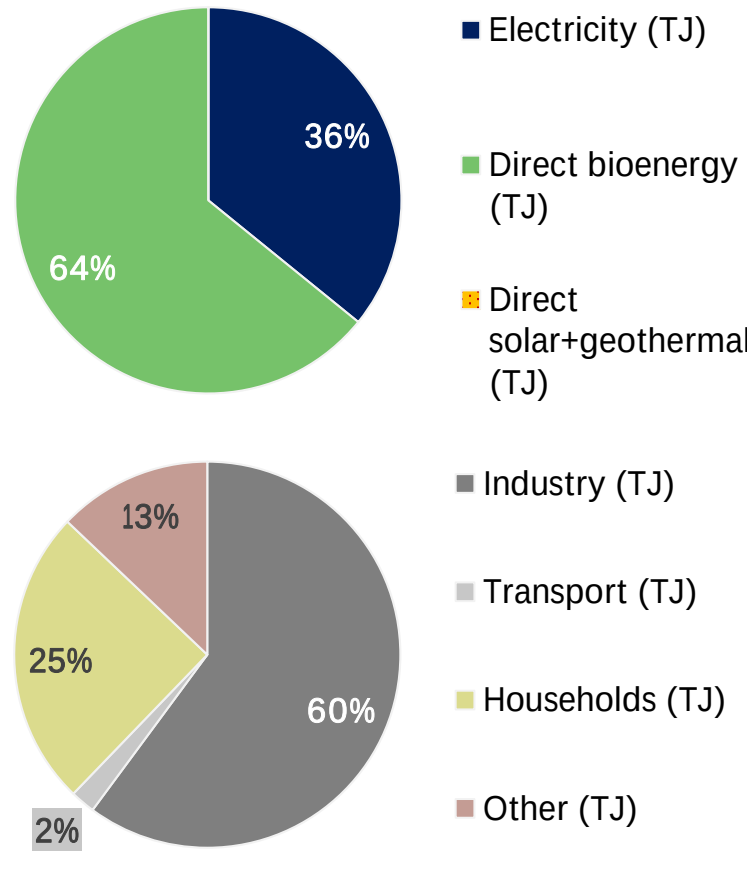
Consumption by source	2011	2016
Electricity (TJ)	21 967	41 690
Direct bioenergy (TJ)	54 396	74 613
Direct solar+geothermal (TJ)	0	0
Total (TJ)	**76 363**	**116 303**
Electricity share (%)	29	36

Consumption growth	2011-16	2015-16
Renewable electricity (%)	+89.8	+10.9
Other renewables (%)	+37.2	-2.7
Total (%)	**+52.3**	**+1.7**

Consumption by sector	2011	2016
Industry (TJ)	42 632	69 930
Transport (TJ)	759	2 416
Households (TJ)	22 791	28 953
Other (TJ)	10 181	15 005

Renewable share of TFEC	48.8	59.7

Renewable energy consumption in 2016



ELECTRICITY CAPACITY AND GENERATION

Capacity in 2018	MW	%
Non-renewable	**1 190**	**24**
Renewable	**3 728**	**76**
Hydro/marine	1 538	31
Solar	251	5
Wind	1 516	31
Bioenergy	424	9
Geothermal	0	0
Total	**4 918**	**100**

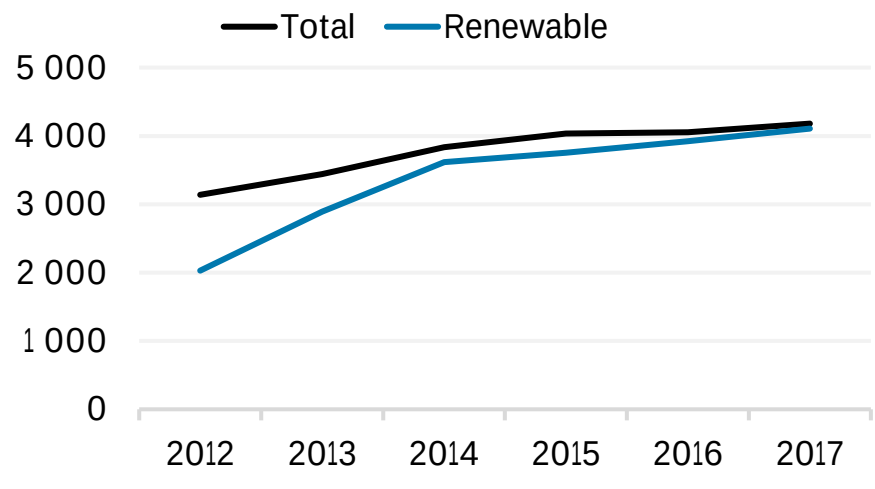
Capacity change (%)	2013-18	2017-18
Non-renewable	**- 7**	**+ 43.4**
Renewable	**+ 85**	**+ 0.2**
Hydro/marine	0	0.0
Solar	+ 11 859	+ 2.5
Wind	+ 2 451	+ 0.0
Bioenergy	+ 3	0.0
Geothermal	0	0.0
Total	**+ 50**	**+ 8.0**

Net capacity change in 2018 (MW)

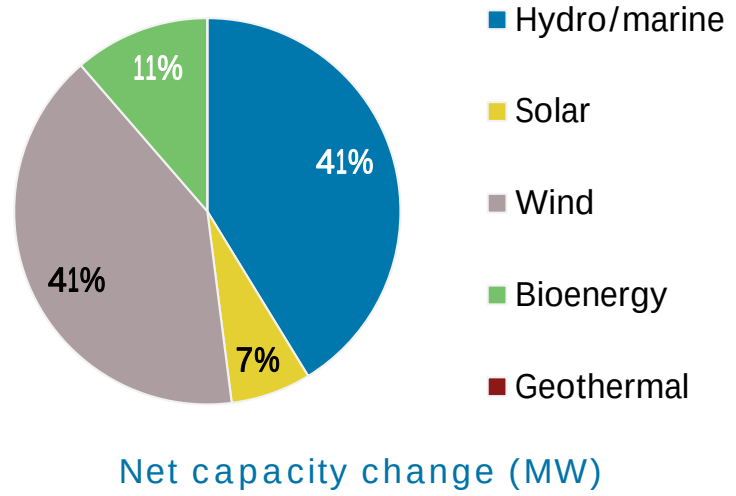
Non-renewable	Hydro and marine
+ 360	0
Solar	**Wind**
+ 6	+ 0
Bioenergy	**Geothermal**
0	0

Generation in 2017	GWh	%
Non-renewable	**251**	**2**
Renewable	**14 115**	**98**
Hydro and marine	7 518	52
Solar	269	2
Wind	3 774	26
Bioenergy	2 553	18
Geothermal	0	0
Total	**14 365**	**100**

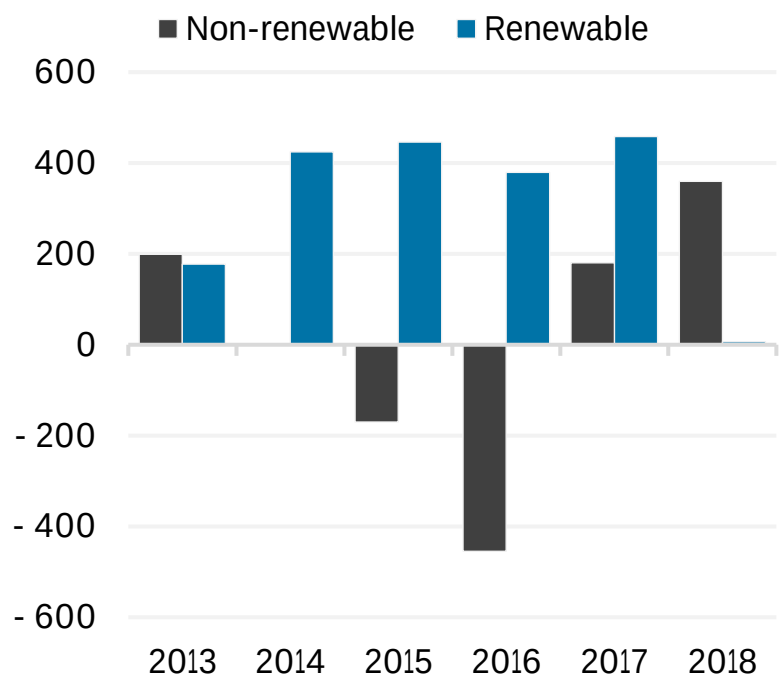
Per capita electricity generation (kWh)



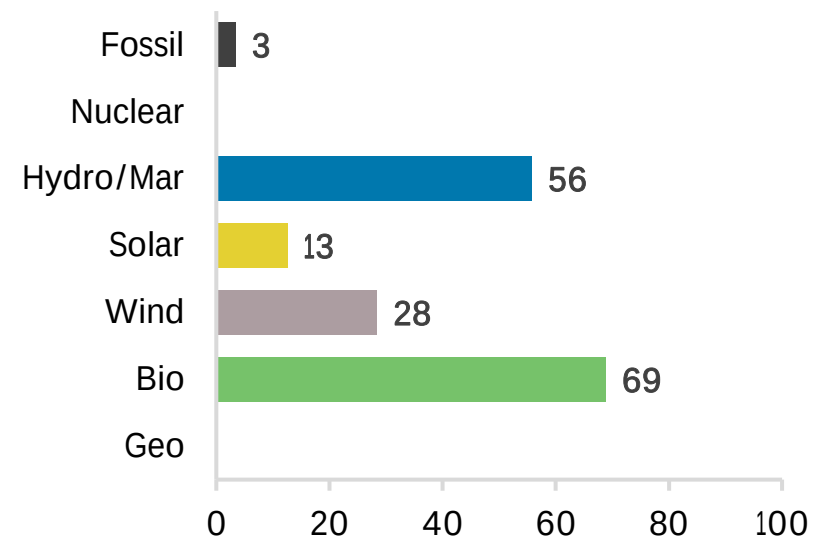
Renewable capacity in 2018



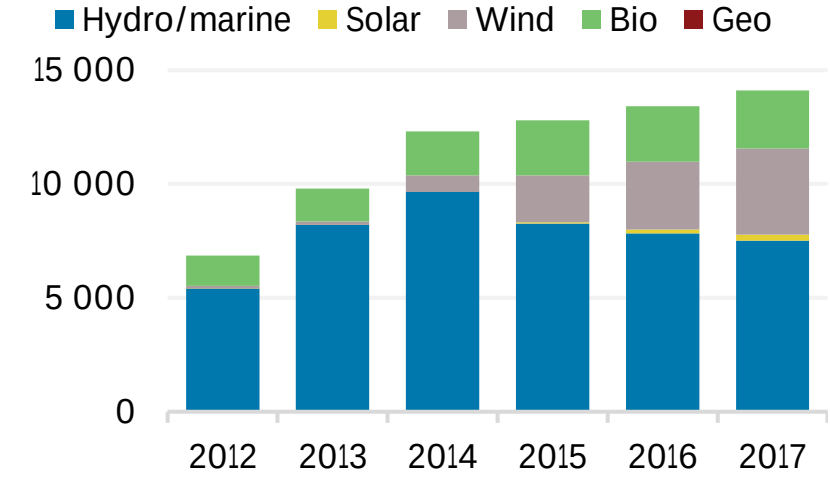
Net capacity change (MW)



Capacity utilisation in 2017 (%)



Renewable generation (GWh)



TARGETS, POLICIES AND MEASURES

Most immediate clean energy targets & NDCs

	year	target	unit
Renewable energy:	2015	50	%
Renewable electricity:			
Renewable capacity:			
Renewable transport:			
Liquid Biofuel blending mandate:	2025	7	% biodiesel blended in diesel fuel
Other transport targets:			
Renewable heating/cooling:			
Renewable Hydropower			
Off-grid renewable technologies:			
Energy efficiency (Energy):	2015	20	% reduction of Energy consumption compared to BAU Scenario
Energy efficiency (Electricity):			

Latest policies, programmes and legislation

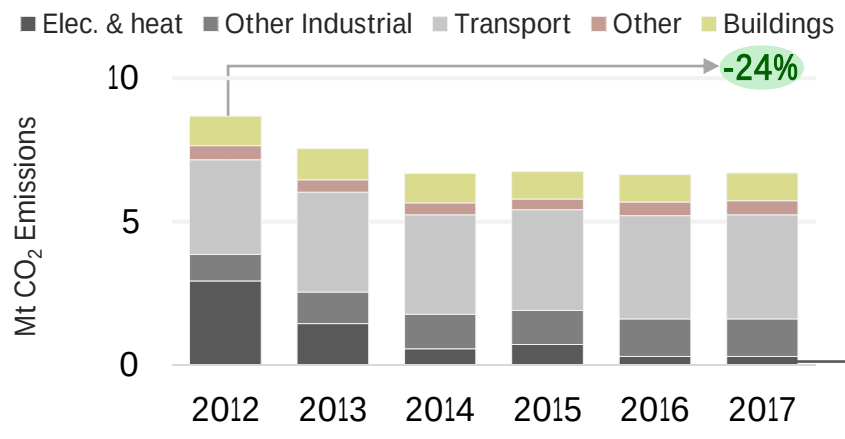
1	Private generation of photovoltaic energy (Auctions and Feed-in Tariffs)	2013
2	Solar Photovoltaic Dispatch	2013
3	Solar Photovoltaic Methodology	2013
4	Private generation of wind energy	2012
5	Solar Thermal Energy Plan	2012

References to sustainable energy in Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

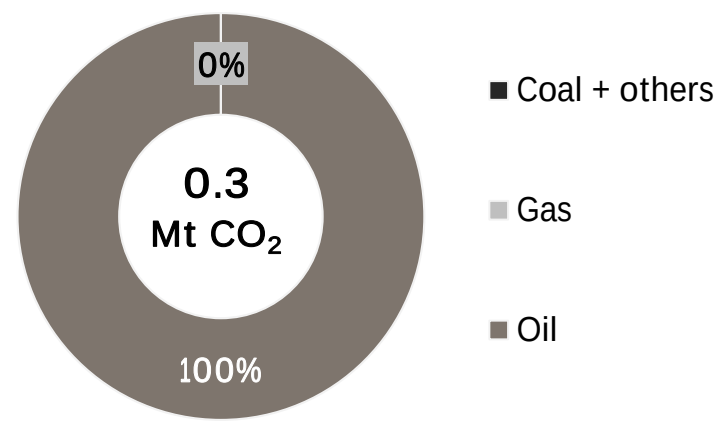
	Conditional	Unconditional	unit
- Renewable energy			
- electricity			
- transport			
- heating/cooling			
- Energy efficiency	7	5	% biodiesel blended in diesel fuel

ENERGY AND EMISSIONS

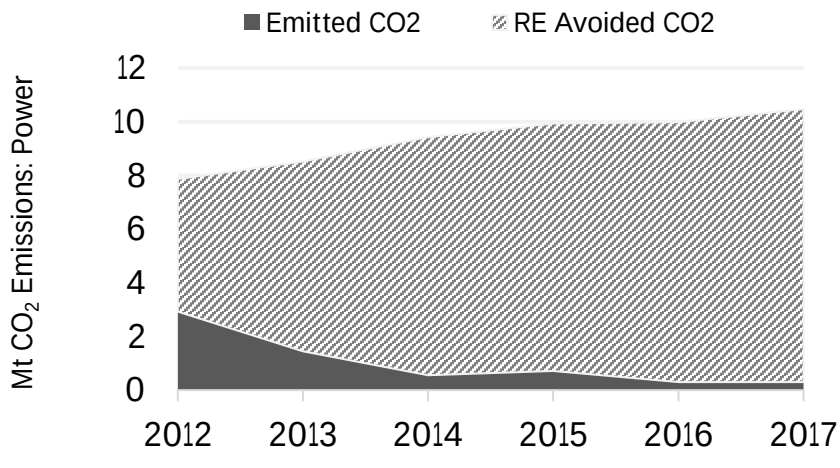
Energy-related CO_2 emissions by sector



Elec. & heat generation CO_2 emissions in 2017

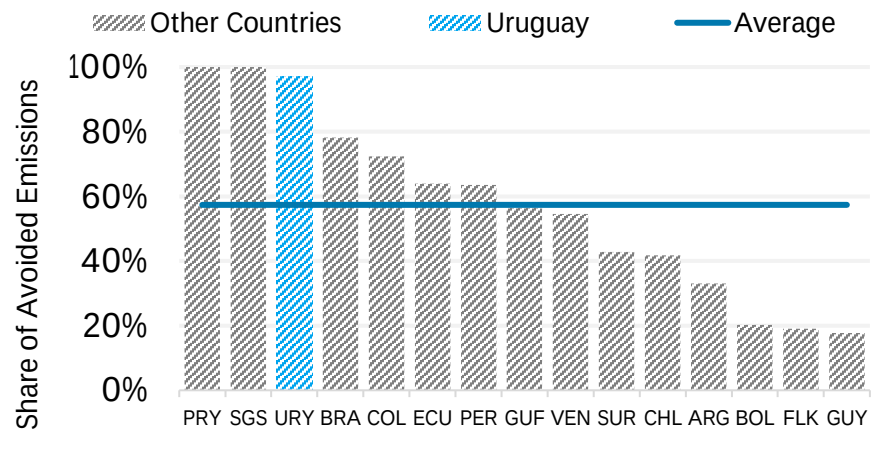


Avoided emissions from renewable power



Avoided emissions based on fossil fuel mix used for power

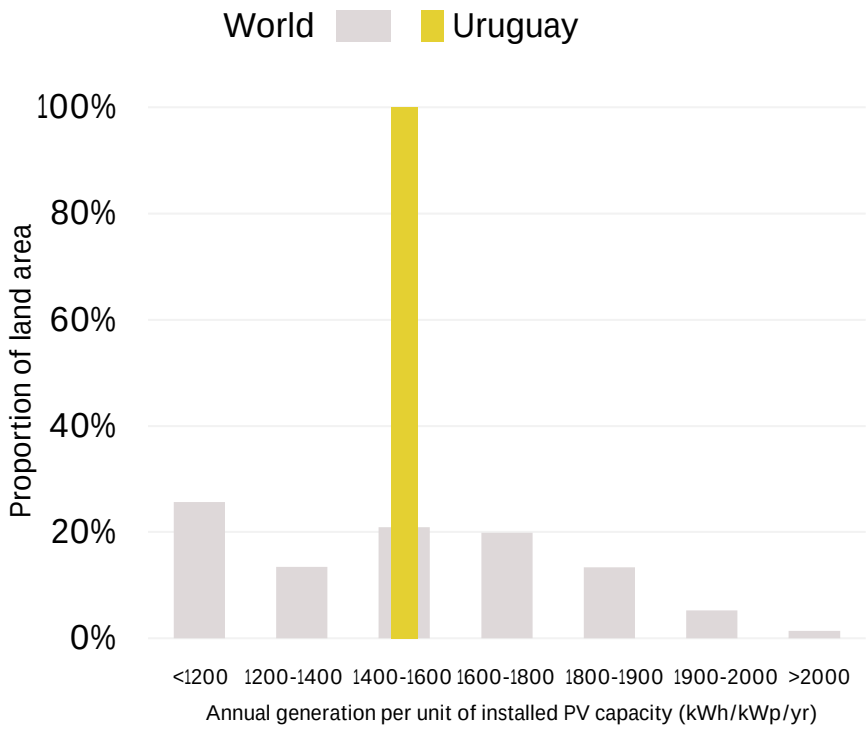
Reduction in power emissions due to RE in 2017



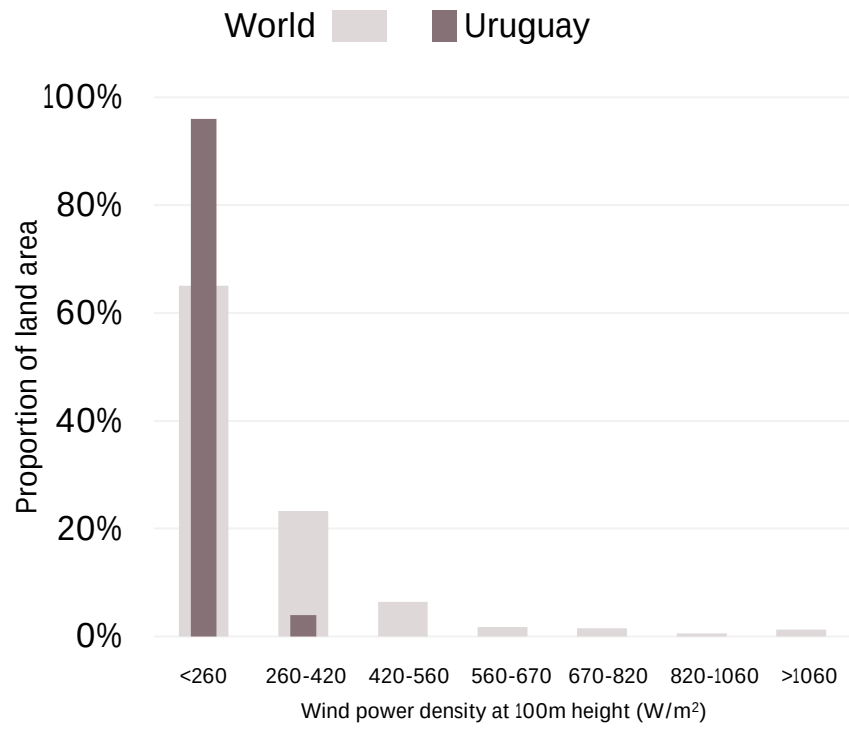
Reduction is RE Avoided divided by sum of avoided and emitted

RENEWABLE RESOURCE POTENTIAL

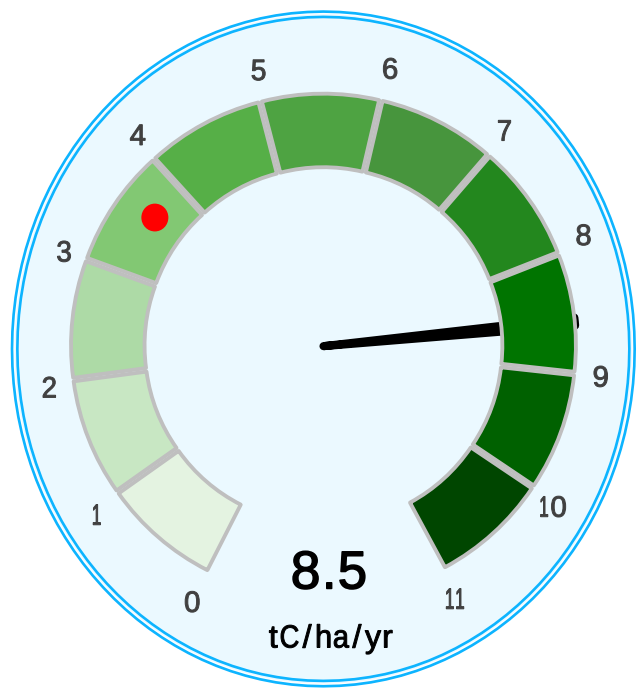
Distribution of solar potential



Distribution of wind potential



Biomass potential: net primary production



= Global average of 3-4 tC/ha/yr

Indicators of renewable resource potential

Solar PV: Solar resource potential has been divided into seven classes, each representing a range of annual PV output per unit of capacity (kWh/kWp/yr). The bar chart shows the proportion of a country's land area in each of these classes and the global distribution of land area across the classes (for comparison).

Onshore wind: Potential wind power density (W/m^2) is shown in the seven classes used by NREL, measured at a height of 100m. The bar chart shows the distribution of the country's land area in each of these classes compared to the global distribution of wind resources. Areas in the third class or above are considered to be a good wind resource.

Biomass: Net primary production (NPP) is the amount of carbon fixed by plants and accumulated as biomass each year. It is a basic measure of biomass productivity. The chart shows the average NPP in the country (tC/ha/yr), compared to the global average NPP of 3-4 tonnes of carbon per year.

Sources: IRENA statistics, plus data from the following sources: UN SDG Indicators Database (original sources: WHO; World Bank; IEA; IRENA; and UNSD); UNSD Energy Balances; UN COMTRADE; World Bank World Development Indicators; EDGAR; REN21 Global Status Report; IEA-IRENA Joint Policies and Measures Database; IRENA Global Atlas; and World Bank Global Solar Atlas and Global Wind Atlas.

Additional notes: Energy self-sufficiency has been defined as total primary energy production divided by total primary energy supply. The value of energy trade has been defined as including all commodities in Chapter 27 of the Harmonised System (HS). Capacity utilisation has been calculated as annual generation divided by capacity x 8,760. Avoided emissions from renewable power have been calculated as renewable generation divided by fossil fuel generation multiplied by reported emissions from the power secrtor. This assumes that, if renewable power did not exist, fossil fuels would be used in its place to generate the same amount of power and using the same mix of fossil fuels. In countries and years where no fossil fuel generation occurs, an average fossil fuel emission factor has been used to calculate the avoided emissions.

This note has been produced to provide policy makers with a brief overview of developments in renewable energy in a country. The IRENA statistics team would welcome comments and feedback on its structure and content, which can be sent to statistics@irena.org.

Last updated on: 26th May, 2020

IRENA
International Renewable Energy Agency

IRENA Headquarters
Masdar City
P.O. Box 236, Abu Dhabi
United Arab Emirates
www.irena.org